

the determination required under paragraph (c) of this section has been made by an official or employee of the bureau, any unresolved dispute with the debtor as to whether all or part of the debt is past-due or legally enforceable must be referred to the bureau for ultimate administrative disposition, and the bureau must directly notify the debtor of its determination.

Subpart D—Administrative Offset

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3701; 31 U.S.C. 3711; 31 U.S.C. 3716.

SOURCE: 52 FR 52, Jan. 2, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 5.30 Scope of regulations.

These regulations apply to the collection of debts owed to the United States arising from transactions with the Department, or where a request for an offset is received by the Department from another agency. These regulations are consistent with the Federal Claims Collection Standards on administrative offset issued jointly by the Department of Justice and the General Accounting Office as set forth in 4 CFR 102.3.

[52 FR 52, Jan. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 16703, May 11, 1988]

§ 5.31 Designation.

The heads of bureaus and offices and their delegates are designated as designees of the Secretary of the Treasury authorized to perform all the duties for which the Secretary is responsible under the foregoing statutes: *Provided, however,* That no compromise of a claim shall be effected or collection action terminated except upon recommendation of the General Counsel or the appropriate bureau counsel or the designee of either. Notwithstanding the foregoing proviso, no such recommendation shall be required with respect to the termination of collection activity on any claim in which the unpaid amount of the debt is \$300 or less.

§ 5.32 Definitions.

(a) *Administrative offset*, as defined in 31 U.S.C. 3701(a)(1), means “withholding money payable by the United States Government to, or held by the

Government for, a person to satisfy a debt the person owes the Government.

(b) *Person* includes a natural person or persons, profit or non-profit corporation, partnership, association, trust, estate, consortium, or other entity which is capable of owing a debt to the United States Government except that agencies of the United States, or of any State or local government shall be excluded.

§ 5.33 General.

(a) The Secretary or his or her designee, after attempting to collect a debt from a person under section 3(a) of the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3711(a)), may collect the debt by administrative offset subject to the following:

(1) The debt is certain in amount; and

(2) It is in the best interests of the United States to collect the debt by administrative offset because of the decreased costs of collection and the acceleration in the payment of the debt;

(b) The Secretary, or his or her designee, may initiate administrative offset with regard to debts owed by a person to another agency of the United States Government, upon receipt of a request from the head of another agency or his or her designee, and a certification that the debt exists and that the person has been afforded the necessary due process rights.

(c) The Secretary, or his or her designee, may request another agency that holds funds payable to a Treasury debtor to offset the debt against the funds held and will provide certification that:

(1) The debt exists; and

(2) The person has been afforded the necessary due process rights.

(d) If the six-year period for bringing action on a debt provided in 28 U.S.C. 2415 has expired, then administrative offset may be used to collect the debt only if the costs of bringing such action are likely to be less than the amount of the debt.

(e) No collection by administrative offset shall be made on any debt that has been outstanding for more than 10 years unless facts material to the Government's right to collect the debt were not known, and reasonably could not have been known, by the official or

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officials responsible for discovering and collecting such debt.

(f) These regulations do not apply to:

(1) A case in which administrative offset of the type of debt involved is explicitly provided for or prohibited by another statute; or

(2) Debts owed by other agencies of the United States or by any State or local government.

§ 5.34 Notification procedures.

Before collecting any debt through administrative offset, a notice of intent to offset shall be sent to the debtor by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the most current address that is available to the Department. The notice shall provide:

(a) A description of the nature and amount of the debt and the intention of the Department to collect the debt through administrative offset;

(b) An opportunity to inspect and copy the records of the Department with respect to the debt;

(c) An opportunity for review within the Department of the determination of the Department with respect to the debt; and

(d) An opportunity to enter into a written agreement for the repayment of the amount of the debt.

§ 5.35 Agency review.

(a) A debtor may dispute the existence of the debt, the amount of debt, or the terms of repayment. A request to review a disputed debt must be submitted to the Treasury official who provided notification within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the written notice described in § 5.34.

(b) If the debtor requests an opportunity to inspect or copy the Department's records concerning the disputed claim, 10 business days will be granted for the review. The time period will be measured from the time the request for inspection is granted or from the time the copy of the records is received by the debtor.

(c) Pending the resolution of a dispute by the debtor, transactions in any of the debtor's account(s) maintained in the Department may be temporarily suspended. Depending on the type of transaction the suspension could preclude its payment, removal, or trans-

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fer, as well as prevent the payment of interest or discount due thereon. Should the dispute be resolved in the debtor's favor, the suspension will be immediately lifted.

(d) During the review period, interest, penalties, and administrative costs authorized under the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, as amended, will continue to accrue.

§ 5.36 Written agreement for repayment.

A debtor who admits liability but elects not to have the debt collected by administrative offset will be afforded an opportunity to negotiate a written agreement for the repayment of the debt. If the financial condition of the debtor does not support the ability to pay in one lump-sum, reasonable installments may be considered. No installment arrangement will be considered unless the debtor submits a financial statement, executed under penalty of perjury, reflecting the debtor's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The financial statement must be submitted within 10 business days of the Department's request for the statement. At the Department's option, a confess-judgment note or bond of indemnity with surety may be required for installment agreements. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any reduction or compromise of a claim will be governed by 4 CFR part 103 and 31 CFR 5.3.

§ 5.37 Administrative offset.

(a) If the debtor does not exercise the right to request a review within the time specified in § 5.35 or if as a result of the review, it is determined that the debt is due and no written agreement is executed, then administrative offset shall be ordered in accordance with these regulations without further notice.

(b) *Requests for offset to other Federal agencies.* The Secretary or his or her designee may request that funds due and payable to a debtor by another Federal agency be administratively offset in order to collect a debt owed to the Department by that debtor. In requesting administrative offset, the Department, as creditor, will certify in